French Analysis of Six Months of War Continued

war from its beginning up to the Bignicourt-Blesmes-Maurupt-le-Montoy.

The enemy, in view of his right being arrested and the defeat of his en-

in The Trabune, Tuesday, March 16. o

CHAPTER II.

Ready to Fill Up Gaps.

[Correspondence of The Associated Press.]

London, March 18.—Following are a second, third and fourth installents of Part I and Part II in full the historical review emanating.

Action of Fere Champeaux.

Our centre consisted of a new army created on August 29 and of one of those which at the beginning of the campaign had been engaged in Belgian Luxemburg. The first had retreated on August 29 to September 5 from the Aisne to the north of the Marne and occupied the growth fact. Alshe to the Borth of the Marie and occupied the general front at Sezanne-Mailly. The second, more to the east, had drawn back to the south of the line of Humbauville-Chateau Beauchamped Marie Montey

effort from the 7th to the 10th to pierce our centre to the west and to the east of Fere Champeaux. On the 8th he

offensive for the same day. With Morocco division, whose behavior Germans on his left toward the marshes Then with the division which had just victoriously overcome the attacks of the enemy to the north of Sezanne and with the whole of his left army corps he made a flanking at-tack in the evening of the 9th upon the German forces, and notably the Guard, which had thrown back his right

THE VICTORY OF THE MARNE.

The Right of Von Kluck's Army Threatened.

If one examines on the map the respective positions of the German and reach armics on September 6, as predously described, it will be seen that by his inflection toward Meaux and conformities. General von Kluck was apposing his right to the offensive section of our left. This is the starting entrusted with the memy to the north of the Camp de Chalons. Our other army of the centre, acting on the right of the one just referred to, had been certified in the offensive of the one just referred to, had been certified in the offensive of the one just referred to, had been certified in the offensive of the one just referred to, had been certified in the offensive of the one just referred to, had been certified in the offensive of the one just referred to, had been certified in the offensive of the one just referred to, had been certified in the offensive of the one just referred to, had been certified in the offensive of the one just referred to, had been certified in the offensive of the one just referred to the offensive of the offensive of the one just referred to the offensive of t the effensive of the one just referred to, had been the attracted with the mission during the stember 5 our defense that, being reinforced by an army to make its action effectively felt. On the 6th sattack vigor-objective. On the 11th the Germans retired. But, was some kilope from Chamber 5 on the 12th the result had been attained, and our heart special vision the less been attained, and our heart special vision that the concentration of their forces, and the utmost our means of transport. It succeeded in this, and when at the end of October the battle of Flanders opened, when the Germans, having completed the concentration of their forces, and the utmost our means of transport. It succeeded in this, and when at the end of October the battle of Planders opened, when the Germans, having completed the concentration of their forces, attempted with fierce energy to turn or opiece our left, they flung thempted with fierce energy to turn or opiece our left, they flung thempted with fierce energy to turn or opiece our left, they flung thempted with fierce energy to turn or opiece our left, they flung thempted with fierce energy to turn or opiece our left, they flung thempted with fierce energy to turn or opiece our left, they flung thempted with fierce energy to turn or opiece our left, they flung thempted with fierce energy to turn or opiece our left, they flung thempted with fierce energy to turn or opiece our left, they flung thempted with fierce energy to turn or opiece our left, they flung thempted with fierce energy to turn or opiece our left, they flung thempted with fierce energy to turn or opiece our left, they flung thempted with fierce energy to turn or opiece our left, they flung thempted with fierce energy to turn or opiece our left, they flung thempted the opiece our left, they flung thempted the flunders of the flunders our means of the flunders of the flunders of the flunders of the flunders

were in force separated them from our centre. The attack took place, nevertheless, with very brilliant success for our artillery, which destroyed eleven batteries of the 16th German Army Corps.

On the 10th instant the 8th and 15th German Army Corps counter attacked but were repuised. On the 11th our progress continued with the success for the success for the sea and the Lys comprised:

(1) The forces of which the enemy distinct of the forces of

As early as September 11 the commander in chief had directed our left army to have as important forces as possible on the right bank of the Oise. On September 17 he made that instruc-tion more precise by ordering "a mass to be constituted on the left wing of to be constituted on the left wing of our disposition, capable of coping with the outflanking movement of the en-emy." Everything led us to expect that flanking movement, for the Ger-mans are lacking in invention. Indeed, their effort at that time tended to a re-newal of their managers of August newal of their manœuvres of August. In this parallel race the opponents were bound in the end to be stopped only by the sea. That is what happened about

The Germans had an advantage over us, which is obvious from a glance at the map the concentric form of their front, which shortened the length of their transports. In spite of this inilast week in October fighting went on continually to the north of the Oise, but all the time we were fightin; we were slipping northward. On the German side this movement brought into line more than eighteen new army corps (twelve active army corps and six reserve corps) and four cavalry corps. On our side it ended in the constitution of three fresh armies on our left and in the transport into the same district of the British army and the Bel-

gian army from Antwerp.

For the conception and realization of this fresh and extended disposition the French command, in the first place, had to reduce to a minimum the needs for effectives of our armies to the cast of the Oise and afterward to utilize to

The movement began on our side only with the resources of the army which had held the left of our front during the battle of the Marne, reinforced on September 15 by one army

This reinforcement, not being suificient to hold the enemy's offensive (district of Vaudelincourt-Mouchy-Bauss), a fresh army was transported more to the left, with the task "of actically with remarkable energy. The complete and indisputable defeat in which it resulted is therefore significant.

continued with new successes, the 12th we were able to face ownerds the north in expectathe near and inevitable retreat creasing activity. Nevertheless, the ornemy, which in fact took place, der still further to broaden the movement toward the left was maintained,

left. From the 12th onwards the forces of the enemy operating between Nancy and the Vosges retreated in a hurry before our two armies of the east, which immediately occupied the positions that the enemy had evacuated. The offensive of our right had thus prepared and consolidated in the most 26th the whole of the 6th German army useful way the result secured by our left and our centre.

The march to the sea went on. From the 21st to the 26th all our forces were engaged in the district of the great struggle which was to spread as it went on. On the 25th the whole of the 6th German army useful way the result secured by our left and our centre.

lence of which could well be fore-

Collection "B"—6 in a bundle

Laberin Augusta Victoria, white shading by Dinnose.

Laberin Augusta Victoria, white shading by British such a decided at the beginning of October to meet the marking of October to meet

Report Shows That Nation
Has 1,250,000 Soldiers
in Depots Behind Lines
Ready to Fill Up Gaps.

(Correspondence of The Americand Press 1 London, March 18.—Following are the second, third and fourth instalments of Part I and Part II in full
ments of Part I and Part II in full

howitzers, mitrailleuses and 1,300,000 in spite of the power of the German heavy artillery, we took colors, guns, mitrailleuses, shells, more than 1,000.
There remained the Belgian army, of powerful masses. This was the heavy artillery, which, from in heavy artillery, we took colors, guns, mitrailleuses, shells, more than 1,000.
There remained the Belgian army, which was covered by a statle of ypres.

Action of Fere Champeaux.

Our centre consisted of a new army created on August 29 and of one of those which at the beginning of the campaign had been engaged in Belgian that the beginning of the campaign had been engaged in Belgian that the beginning of the campaign had been engaged in Belgian that the beginning of the campaign had been engaged in Belgian that the beginning of the campaign had been engaged in Belgian that the beginning of the campaign had been engaged in Belgian that the beginning of the campaign had been engaged in Belgian that the beginning of the campaign had been engaged in Belgian that the beginning of the campaign had been engaged in Belgian that the beginning of the campaign had been engaged in Belgian that the beginning of the campaign had been engaged in Belgian that the beginning of the campaign had been engaged in Belgian that the beginning of the campaign had been engaged in Belgian that the beginning of the campaign had been engaged in Belgian that the beginning of the campaign had been engaged in Belgian that the beginning of the campaign had been engaged in Belgian that the beginning of the campaign had been engaged in Belgian that the beginning of the campaign had been engaged in Belgian that the beginning of the campaign had been engaged in Belgian that the beginning of the campaign had been engaged in Belgia

nately, the condition of the Beigian troops, exhausted by a struggle of more than three months, did not allow any immediate hopes to be based upon them. This situation weighed on our plans and delayed their execution.

On October 14 we reached the front of Ypres-Messines-Neuve Eglise-Merwille-Lestrem - Richebourg - Saint Vast. On the 16th we made progress to the east of Ypres. On the 18th our cavalry even reached Roulers and Cortemark. But it was now evident that, in view of the continual reinforcing of the German right, our left was not capable of maintaining the advantages obtained during the previous few days. To attain our end and make our front inviolable a fresh effort was necessary. That effort was immediately made by the dispatch to the north of the Lys of considerable French forces, which formed the French army of Belgium.

In the nigher command important changes have been made. It has, in that, the proposition whith the Belgian army. In the higher command important changes have been made. It has, in the nabling us to prepare and maintain changes have been made. It has, in the nabling us to prepare and maintain changes have been made. It has, in the nabling us to prepare and maintain changes have been made. It has, in fact, been rejuvenated by the prowood quality to high rank. All the old general should be a feen was not be the form of Roulers-Menin. The delays are restained at the has on the prowood of this position, which was to be the base of their forward march in the dispatch was the beginning of August were always the forces brought up by the enemy soon brought to a standstill our progress and the strength of war and others by appointments to territorial commands. This rejuvenation of the higher command in proved days and the strength of war and others by appointments to territorial commands. This rejuvenation of the higher commands and the strength of war and others by appointments to territorial commands. This rejuvenation of the higher commands that the beginning of August were a the head of l

Thus the co-ordination decided upon by the general in chief attained its end. The barrier was established. It remained to maintain it against the enemy's offensive. That was the object and the result of the battle of Flanders, October 22 to November 15.

ders was conducted strategically and been.

division of Ersatz Reserve (men who had received no training before the war), which was liberated by the fall of Antwerp; the 22d, 23d, 26th and 27th Reserve Corps, and the 48th Division, belonging to the 24th Reserve Corps.

(2) A portion of another army under General von Fabeck, consisting of the 15th Corps, two Bavarian corps and three (unspecified) divisions.

(2) Part of the virth army under the

(3) Part of the sixth army, under the bunmand of the Crown Prince of Barria. This army, more than a third? varia. This army, more than a third of which took part in the battle of Flanders, comprised the 19th Army Corps, portions of the 13th Corps and the 18th Reserve Corps, the 7th and 14th Corps the 1st Bayarian Reserve Corps, the Guards and 4th Army Corps.

(4) Four highly mobile cavalry corps prepared and supported the action of the troops enumerated above. Everything possible had been done to fortify the morale of the troops. At the beginning of October the Crown Prince

the morale of the troops. At the legislater, supported at once by it, taking in flank the adversary which the corps, were directed, no lorger on be articulating closely in those of the other, a perfect unity intention and method animating the support of the troops. At the morale of the troops. At the corps, were directed, no lorger on Beauvais, but toward Amiens. The front was then to extend. A fresh army was constituted more to the wing," and "to settle thus the fate of north.

complete safety a German attack, the violence of which could well be foreseen.

In the Arras district the position was fairly good. But between the Oise and Arras we were holding our own only with difficulty. Finally, to the north, on the Lille-Estaires-Merville-Hazebrouck-Cassel front, our cavalry and our territorials had their ork cut out against eight divisions of German cavalry, with very strong infantry supports. It was at this moment that the transport of the British Army.

Field Marshal French had as early as the end of September, expressed the wish to see his army resume its initial place on the left of the allied armies. He explained this wish on the gound of the greater facility of which his communications would have the advantage in this new position and also of the impending arrival of two divisions of from India, which would be able to defend the ground between the canal and the carpathians of the enemy, who had at his disposal a considerable quantity of heavy arrival considerable quantity of heavy arrival fillery, directed his efforts at first tillery, directed his efforts at first tillery. A class and Boulogne, and this objective he pursued until November 1.

On October 23 the Belgians along a A large part of the Ti sian army has been annit and the Carpathians our error his manifestly the capture of Durantic his objective he pursued until Novembe Coast.

the dispatch to the north of the Lys of considerable French forces, which formed the French army of Belgium.

French Army of Belgium.

The French army of Belgium consisted, to begin with, of two territorial divisions, four divisions of cavalry and a naval brigade. Directly after its constitution it was strengthened by elements from other points on the front, whose arrival extended from October 11. These reinforcements were equivalent altogether in value to five army corps, a division of cavalry, a territorial division and sixten teen regiments of cavalry, plus sixty pieces of heavy artillery.

Thus was completed the strategic manacurre defined by the instructions of the general in chief on September 11 and developed during the five following weeks with the ampleness we in the place of the cavalry formed the connecting the was without a recoil. The arrival of the was without a recoil of the solution of the direct of the cavalry to the britance of the small proper to the force and the south of the sound the south of the small proper to the army corps are less than sixty years of age. Some are considerably commenders are usually under first. There are, in fact, at the officers commanders are from forty-six to fifty-four warms of age. Some are conside

lowing weeks with the ampleness we have just seen. The movements of troops carried out during this period were methodically combined with the pursuit of operations, both defensive and offensive, from the Oise to the North Sea.

On October 22 our left, bounded six weeks earlier by the Noyon district, rested on Nieuport, thanks to the successive deployment of five fresh armies three French armies, the British army and the Belgian army.

Thus the co-ordination decided upon by the general in chief attained its end.

Thus the main mass of the Germans sustained the same defeat as the detachments operating further to the north along the coast. The support which according to the idea of the German General Staff, the attack on Yores was to render to the coastal attack was as fattle as the state that the coastal attack was as fattle as the state that the coastal attack was as fattle as the state that the coastal attack was as fattle as the state that the coastal attack was as fattle as the state that the coastal attack was as fattle as the state that the coastal attack was as fattle as the coastal attack.

intermittent cannonade. We, on the confirming the confirming to the north and south of Ypres, and insured definitively by a powerful defensive organization of the position, the inviolability of our front.

has suffered relatively little, has a suffered relatively little, and a suffered relatively little, has a suffered relatively little, and a suffered relatively little, has a suffered relatively little, and a suffered relatively little, has a suffered relatively little, and a suffered relatively little, has a suffered relatively little, and a suffered relatively little, has a

fensive organization of the position, the inviolability of our front.

(The compiler of the report here adds a footnote stating that over 40,000 German corpses were found on the battlefield during these three weeks of battle. The report next proceeds to summarize the character and results of the operations since the battle of Flanders that is, during the period November 30-February 1. It says that since the former date the French supreme command had not thought it advisable to embark upon important offensive operations. It has confined itself to local attacks, the main object of which was to hold in front of us as lurge a number of German corps as possible and thus to hinder the withdrawal of the troops which, to our

(The French writer here proceeds to strike a balance of gains and losses between the allied and the German forces in France during the winter campaign. The result he sums up as follows: 1. A general progress of our troops, very marked at certain points. 2. A general falling back of the enemy, except to the northeast of Soissons.) To complete the balance it must be To complete the balance it must be added that:

vas checked a month ago.

2. The Russian offensive continues in Galicia and the Carpathians.

3. A large part of the Turkish Caucian army has been annihilated.

4. Germany has exhausted her resources of officers (there are now on the control of t

an average twelve officers to a regiment) and henceforth will only be able to develop her resources in men to the detriment of the existing units.

5. The allied armies, on the contrary, important advantages of the French possess the power of reinforcing them-selves in a very considerable degree. It may therefore be declared that in order to obtain complete success it is sufficient for France and her allies to

It is evident from the report that the numbered German army corps are Prussian corps, unless otherwise specified.)

> PART II. CHAPTER I. FRENCH ARMY AS IT IS.

Part II deals exhaustively with the condition of the army after six months of war, the higher comafter six mand, the supply of officers and non-commissioned officers and of muni-tions of war of all kinds and the transport and auxiliary services.

of the territorial army all the level class of 1914. A large number of the men wounded in the earlier engage-ments of the war have been able to return to the front. They have been the mand, the supply of officers and nontransport and auxiliary services. The compiler of the report, begin-

German Losses at Battle of Older in Joffre's Army.

points of view of numbers, quality

and equipment.

In the higher command important changes have been made. It has, in fact, been rejuvenated by the promotion of young commanders of proved quality to high rank. All the old generals who at the beginning of August

of the war. Many officers who began the war as colone now command pri-gades. Some are even at the head of divisions or army corps. Ability proved on the field of battle is now imme-diately recognized and utilized, and in this way it has been possible to pro-vide in the most favorable manner for the vacancies created by the changes in command which were considered

The cavalry, after six months of war, During the second half of November he enemy, exhausted and having lost in the battle of Ypres alone more than 50,000 men, did not attempt to renew its effort, but confined himself to an intermittent cannonade. We, on the offers, according to the confined himself to an offers, and is further of the cavalry, achieved appreciable progress, and excess of officers, and is further

arsenals or in technical research. Finally, the reserve artillery officers have nearly all proved to be excellent battery commanders.

The losses in the junior commissioned ranks have, naturally, been highest in the infantry. There is, however, nothing like a want of officers in this arm. Many captains and leuterants who have been wounded by cers in this arm. Many captains and lieutenants who have been wounded by machine gun fire (such wounds are usually slight and quickly healed) have been able to return speedily to the front.

The reserve officers have in general

done remarkably well, and in many cases have shown quite exceptional aptitude for the rank of company commanders. The non-commissioned officers promoted to sub-licutenants make excellent section leaders. anxious to dispatch to numbers transported to the eastern front have been very moderate.)

Of the fifty-twe army corps which need us on the western front, Gerany cas been able to take only four dispatch to the castern front any castern front any castern front eastern on the mand elements of the generation now serving with the colors, and thanks to the warlike one all, to the warlike our contents of the generation now serving with the colors, and thanks to the race and the race and the such as the race and the race and the race and the such as the race and the race are race and the race and the race are race and the race and the race are race are race and the race are race are race are race and the race are race are race are race and the race are race are race are race are race are race and the race are r

The product of the pr

and have thrown themselves into their work in entire agreement both of views and methods.) Including all ranks, France now has more than 2,500,000 men at the front, and every unit is, or was on January 15, at war strength. The infantry com-panies are at least 200 strong. In many recomments, the companies have to

In the other arms, which have suf-fered less than the infantry, the units are all up to, or above, regulation strength.

important advantages of the French army over the Germans. While Ger-many has created a great number of It may therefore be declared that in order to obtain complete success it is sufficient for France and her allies to know how to wait, and to prepare victory with indefatigable patience.

The German offensive is broken. The German defensive will be broken in its turn.

The many has created a great number of new units, army corps or divisions, new units, army corps or divisions, which absorbed at a blow all of her available resources in officers and men, the French supreme command has avoided the formation of new units, army corps or divisions, new units, army corps or divisions.

admitted exceptions to this rule when it was able to count with certainty on being able to provide amply for both the present and future requirements of the new units as regards all ranks without encroaching upon the reserves needed for the existing units.

At the same time, thanks to the depots in the interior of the country, the effectives at the front have been maintained at full strength. The sources of supply for this purpose were the remainder of the enven classes of the territorial army and the new class of 1914. A large number of the incorporated in the new drafts, pro-viding these with a useful stiffening of war-tried men. With regard to the supplies of men

men in the depots as at the front, in other words, about 1,250,000. Further supplies of men are provided by the class of 1915 and the revision of the various categories of men of military ago previously exempted on grounds of health or for other reasons from the duty of bearing arms. As a result of this measure nearly half a million men have been claimed for the army, almost all of whom after rigorous physical all of whom after rigorous physical tests have been declared fit for military service.

In the depots as at the front, in many officers and non-commissioned of ficers, discharged as convalencents after being wounded, are utilized in order to give a practical turn to t e instruction. There are still many voluntary edilection ments, and with all these resources of men the army can count upon reintended for will considerably augment its offensive power.

Older in Joffre's Army.

In the depots in which the new sol-diers are being trained the services of

Centinued on page 4, colu



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Operations of the French Right.

om the 131h.

The withdrawal of the mass of the move toward Bethune and Aubigny.

The march to the sea went on.

From the 12th onwards the forces

The march to the sea went on.

From the 21st to the 26th all our

rch, Such was this seven days' battle, in which more than 2,000,000 of men were engaged. Each army gained ground han step by step, opening the road to its osteroid by the possible of the control of the original succeed in turning us.

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disposition without a break, at a casing as soon as possible and at the same time seeking touch with the Belgian army.

But the detraining took longer than had seen expected, and it was not possible to attack the Germans during the time when they had only cavalry in the seeking touch with the Belgian army.

But the detraining took longer than had seen expected, and it was not possible to attack the Germans during the time when they had only cavalry in the seeking touch with the Belgian army.

But the detraining took longer than had seen expected, and it was not possible to attack the Germans during the time when they had only cavalry in the seeking touch with the Belgian army.

But the detraining took longer than had seeking touch with than its predecessor, in view of the numbers engaged in it. This attack was intended as a renewal to the condition of the French with that the condition of the French to the condition of the French with the design of war-tries with a useful stiffcuing of war-tries of war-tries with a useful stiffcuing of the tree of war-tries of war-tries with a useful stiffcuing of the tree of war-tries with a useful stiffcuing of the tree of war-tries with a useful stiffcuing of war-tries with the tree on the condition of the French with the condition of the French with the condition of the French with the condition of the war five with a useful stiffcuing of war-tries with a useful stiffcuing of war-tries with the tree of war-tries with a useful stiffcuing of war-tries with the tree of war-tries with a useful stiffcuing of war-tries with the tree of the condition of the French with the condition of the French with the condition of the war from the three with a useful stiffcuing of war-tries with a useful stiffcuing of war-tries with a useful stiffcuing of war-tries with the tree of the condition of the French with the condition of the French with the condition of the French with the condition of the war from the three with a useful stiffcuing of war-tries with the tree of war-tries with the co

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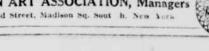
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